

PEASANTS STRONG IN DUMA.

WILL FIGHT TO MAKE OFFICIAL OPPRESSION IMPOSSIBLE.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—The importance of the peasant-labor combination in the coming Duma becomes increasingly evident as the elections proceed. Two-thirds of their delegates hitherto elected to the final electoral college are classified by their own independent returns as belonging to the left wing of the opposition.

They chose practically no Kadets or Octobrists, and the only considerable element, except this radical and reform party, is the clerical reactionary group, which may amount to one-sixth of the peasant delegates in the body selecting the actual members of the Duma.

This progressive peasant contingent cannot organize itself as a parliamentary group until the members assemble at St. Petersburg on the eve of the convocation of the Duma. They will probably not adopt sectional tactics until they have seen the contents of the Throne's speech.

It is considered highly significant that despite all handicaps a greater proportion of peasants voted than any other class of population, even including the radical workmen in towns. Seventy-two per cent. of the qualified peasants voted at the primary elections, many of them travelling scores of miles to the polling places. Only 45 per cent. of these voted last year. Hitherto 46 per cent. of the eligible population. The greatest indifference has been shown by small landowners, of whom only about 10 per cent. chose delegates for their class. This is particularly explainable by the fact that it includes peasant freeholders, who were disqualified by the local authorities, who fixed a small landowners' election for the same day as the peasant primary election and made the peasant freeholders liable to a fine if they were absent from the peasant meetings.

Returns from the provinces furnish abundant proof that the country has been entirely unconverted by six months of Premier Stolypin's administration. The candid hostility toward him beyond personal hostility toward him beyond declaring that he must know that his profuse circulars enjoining local authorities to act justly and promising reforms all remain a dead letter.

It is remarkable that wherever possible the electors are choosing the same delegates as last year, and this despite the fact that 190 of the most active members of the last Duma are disqualified because they signed the Viborg manifesto. It is evident that the peasantry is as stubborn as the bureaucracy. The latter tried its utmost to force its clerical reactionary candidates on constituencies in the more remote provinces, but the peasants made a determined fight to secure members of their own choosing.

A practical instance was in the Vinitsa district of Kiev province. A force of police and a delegation of the Black Hundred appeared at a peasant's meeting place. The chief of police read a paper telling them they no elect. The peasants replied that they had decided on their own two candidates and would elect nobody else. When the police attempted to arrest the candidates their supporters opened a fight and drove off the police and the Black Hundred.

In rural constituencies of Kiev, Tchernigov, Poltava, Simbirsk and Kazan the peasants are choosing almost exclusively poor, simple men, and apparently the essence of their programme is to make oppression of their class by local functionaries in their provinces impossible. They place the redress of their grievances decidedly before agrarian reforms.

The feature which stands out in the struggle at St. Petersburg is the vehement attack of the Left bloc of the Kadets as opportunists who are willing to avail themselves of the opportunity of negotiating with the Government on the basis of the Duma's liberal manifesto of last summer in reply to the speech from the Throne. There is abundant reason for stating that the Government will not accept the programme of the Kadets and present moderate proposals for legislation in the speech from the throne.

BURNS-BENTINCK.

Americans at Brilliant Wedding at St. Mary's.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—The wedding of Evelyn Cavendish Bentinck to Walter Spencer Morgan Burns, at St. Mary's, Westminster, to-day, was attended by a large congregation. The service was full of color. The bride was given away by her father, William George Cavendish Bentinck, while Edward Grenfell acted as best man. There were eight bridesmaids.

The reception after the ceremony was held at the house of Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and was largely attended. Among the invited were the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Countess Torby, Prince Francis of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Dowager Duchess and Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Princess Henry of Pless, J. Pierpont Morgan and J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. L. Vanderbilt and Mr. William Astor.

The honeymoon will be spent at Nuneham Park, Oxford, the country place of the bridegroom's brother-in-law, First Commissioner of Works Lewis V. Harcourt. The presents numbered more than 800, many of them being very handsome. One of the presents of the bridegroom was a new watch worth \$10,000. J. Pierpont Morgan gave a worth of brilliant of the first water, made in Paris. Another was a glass cabinet, crammed full of the most valuable jewels, said to be worth \$40,000. Mr. Burns is a member of the London house of J. P. Morgan & Co. The bride is a granddaughter of Mrs. Matron Livingston of New York.

SOCIALIST BLUNDERING.

Revelations of London Council's Incompetence—The Thames Steamboats.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—Interest in London's local campaign increases day by day. Expenses of the County Council's incompetence and extravagance in managing every form of outside business is undertaken are becoming overwhelming.

The latest is in connection with their management of the steamboats on the Thames service, on which the taxpayers were compelled to pay a loss of more than \$200,000 last year.

It has been shown by experts that an entirely wrong type of boats was provided. They were most expensive to run and were never on time. The council's complaint that they were not patronized as they deserved is answered by the fact that passengers refused to use a service where the time was utterly unreliable.

THINK BRYCE TOO FRIENDLY.

British Tory Paper Wants an Ambassador Who'll Watch the President.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—The speech of James Bryce, the new Ambassador to Washington, at the Pilgrim Club banquet, as indicating his policy, is cordially commended by most commentators. There is a growing section of the anti-American press, however, which finds in it a subject for severe criticism. These writers assume in effect that the new Ambassador will find in American statesmen a set of scheming sharpshooters to whom Mr. Bryce will fall a willing victim. Thus to-day's Outlook says:

"When it comes to a matter of international bargaining President Roosevelt and Secretary Root will require to be watched as one would watch a New England farmer in a house deal. We are not quite sure that Mr. Bryce's vigilance is altogether of this realistic character. If we may judge from his farewell speech it is in a spirit of almost excessive altruism that he goes to his new post."

Mr. Bryce ranges himself instinctively with those who exalt Anglo-American friendship to heights of supreme dogma. His devotion to America and to the idea of frictionless sympathy between the two nations very greatly exceeds his devotion to the empire. It is common knowledge that Sir Henry Mortimer Durand's resignation was due at the bottom to President Roosevelt's invitation with his firmness in upholding British interests and the mistaken weakness of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, in proceeding upon the strange assumption that Anglo-American good will can only be maintained on a sliding scale of British concessions.

Mr. Bryce's appointment in view of all that preceded it is a sign of his position for anti-nationalism and for phil-Americanism is very naturally accepted in Ottawa and St. John's as an indication that the policy of surrender is to be resumed."

OUR RESTAURANTS ALL WRONG.

King Edward's Poulterer Thinks They're Far Behind Those of London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—Bellamy, the King's poulterer, has returned from America convinced of the supremacy of British fare and London restaurant attractions. He says he visited all the smartest restaurants in New York, Sherry's, the Waldorf-Astoria, the St. Regis, the Cafe Martin and all the rest of the famous resorts. The meals were served with admirable celebrity, but he missed the deft, unobtrusive attention received at the Cafe Royal.

Apparently Americans do not want to eat quietly, he says; they prefer noise, rattle and din. They also have yet to appreciate what was long since discovered by London hotel proprietors—that the ideal combination is an English manager and a French maître d'hôtel.

One reason why the restaurants in New York compare so badly with those of London and Paris lies in the fact that too much is attempted. To-day the menu of any leading West End restaurant rarely contains more than fifty dishes, but each is perfect of its kind. In New York it would be difficult to find a day's bill of fare where 400 items are set out. The menus are like books and in consequence the chefs have too much to do and cannot pay the attention to an individual dish which an educated gourmet demands.

Speaking generally, Bellamy said, the quality of game and poultry served in the best New York dining places was inferior to that of the leading London restaurants.

A majority of the best American chickens would not fetch more than eighteen pence each in the London markets, as compared with four shillings, which is freely given for Surrey birds.

Bellamy excepted the prairie chicken, Virginia quail and canvas back ducks. He attributed the inferiority of American poultry to the fact that it was not reared with scientific care.

FRANCE HAS A WAR SCARE.

Based on King Edward's Visit to Paris and General Suspicion of the Kaiser.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—There was quite a scare early in the week, especially on the Paris Bourse, over the rumored object of King Edward's visit to Paris. It was repeatedly asserted that a crisis had arisen which was threatening the world's peace and that the King had hastened to consult French statesmen in an effort to avert war.

The Kaiser, of course, was the object of suspicion. It was asserted that, now that he had secured a free hand at home by the defeat of the Socialists, he was preparing to give an order for full steam ahead in an aggressive foreign policy.

There is nothing to bear out this alarmist assumption. Germany's foreign policy has been too thoroughly disorganized by the unexpected Anglo-French entente to venture yet upon any bold aggression. That entente has been strengthened instead of weakened by German threats and German blandishments. It is safe for the present against any German manoeuvres whatsoever.

That the Kaiser will devote himself more actively to foreign affairs in the future than in the past few months is regarded as going without saying. That he is planning any immediate coup of a sensational nature may be confidently denied.

Manchurian Railroad on American Plan.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, Feb. 9.—THE SUN correspondent is informed by the highest authorities concerned that the South Manchurian Railway Company has adopted the American system and will, as far as possible, order in America all the materials it needs for South Manchuria.

The Weather.

The storm from western Canada moved eastward and was central north of Lake Superior yesterday morning, accompanied by more or less cloudiness in the Lake regions and the Ohio Valley and light snow in the lower Lakes. There was some snow also on the New England coast and rain in Oregon; elsewhere the weather was fair.

The low area drew warmer weather into the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Ohio Valley. It was still cold in the Atlantic States in the morning. The temperature was above freezing everywhere in the West except in the upper Mississippi Valley, parts of the Missouri Valley, Utah and Nevada.

In this city the day was fair and warmer, wind, light to fresh northerly; average humidity, 65 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 9 A. M., 30.21; 3 P. M., 30.14.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

Lowest temperature, 19°, at 7 A. M.
For eastern New York, warmer and cloudy to-morrow; light to fresh south winds.
For New England, fair and warmer to-day and possibly snow in northern portion; fair to-morrow; light to fresh south winds.
For western New York, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; possibly light snow in north portion; fair to-morrow; light to fresh south winds.
For New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, cloudy and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh south winds, becoming westerly.
For western Pennsylvania and western New York, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, except light snow along the lakes; fresh northwest to west winds.

PLANS FOR WAR ON THE LORDS

MINISTRY UNCERTAIN HOW FAR VOTERS WILL GO.

Abolition of Hereditary Legislators May Be Dropped for Scheme Limiting Their Obstructive Power—Issue to Hold the Liberal Factions Together.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Government has given the country to understand that it will make a serious attempt to abolish the House of Lords as a legislative body. This revolutionary measure, which was first hinted at by the late Mr. Gladstone in the crisis over the Home Rule bill, will now become the first article of the Liberal party policy.

One hesitates, however, to accept it as offered in entire good faith. It may be put forward as a coercive threat against the upper house in order to make its attitude toward pending legislation more complaisant. It may be designed as a rallying issue to check the serious schemes which threaten to disrupt the present majority in the House of Commons.

The Government has not committed itself to a definite programme. All will depend on how the country receives the idea. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, becomes convinced that the proposal will solidify his supporters and secure his return to the House of Commons with a working majority, it will be actively pressed to a general election. On the other hand, if it should appear that the country is not ready for such a radical change the idea will be promptly dropped.

It is not yet known what form the matter will take when Parliament reassembles next week, nor whether the subject will be referred to in the King's speech. A prominent member of the Government says in private conversation that the attack will probably open in the form of a resolution by the House of Commons setting forth that the power of the House of Lords to reject any measure originating in the House of Commons should be operative for a period not exceeding twelve months; that is, that any bill from the House of Commons rejected by the House of Lords should become a law if repassed by the House of Commons a year later.

The House of Lords would, of course, refuse to submit to this limitation of its power, and according to the present plan the Government would then appeal to the country, raising also the question of the present constitution of the House of Lords and opposing the whole principle of legislation by hereditary legislators.

Another report is that advantage will be taken of an old custom of the House of Commons, which is that some bill may be passed in its first stages before the King's speech is read. This practice is meant to assert the right of Parliament to consider other matters than those mentioned in the speech. It is urged that the House of Commons would most appropriately declare its independence of the House of Lords by thus expressing its views. Altogether, one may reasonably expect that the usually dull proceedings of the mother of parliaments will at the coming session contain features of genuine dramatic interest.

TOPICS OF PARIS TALK.

Rockefeller's Big Gift; Alfonso's Generosity; Race Suicide and Divorce.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Feb. 9.—The impression left here by John D. Rockefeller's visit last summer may be gathered from a reference in *l'Oil* this morning in commenting on his gift of \$32,000,000 to the General Education Board. The paper says that after having astonished the Old World by his parsimony Mr. Rockefeller astonishes the New World by his liberality.

Madrid sends a story of King Alfonso's warm heartedness. A Colonel of the Guard on receiving word of the illness of his mother informed the King, who not only excused him, but bade him take the royal automobile for a sixty mile run to her bedside.

Preparations are making for a joint celebration by France and Italy of the centenary of Garibaldi's birth. The French committee includes Prime Minister Clemenceau and various members of the Government. A commemorative statue to Garibaldi is to be inaugurated in Paris in July for his services to France in the war of 1870.

M. Bertillon, in an article urging the French to greater efforts for their country, points out to them that to have three children to a family will fulfil their duty to France.

One of the plays seen by King Edward this week is one which has been a leading subject of discussion and the cause of the revival of the censorship in Paris this season. The Queen becoek herself to another sentence on that evening, but it is not related that the text of the play which the King saw was altered for his benefit. When, however, the King desired to visit the Variétés last evening a quick perusal of the text by those charged with his care revealed the phrase in the mouth of a gay boy of a marquis:

"It was I who introduced this woman to the Prince of Wales."

Hurried telephonic conferences between the Foreign Office, the Prefecture and the theatre resulted in the omission of the phrase.

"Behold," says one commentator, "the danger for a foreign prince who is also a Parisian."

The Committee on Judicial Reform of the Chamber of Deputies considered to-day M. Martin's bill on divorce by mutual consent. The essential lines of the bill are the suppression of lawyers' intervention and making the cooperation of parents no longer necessary. They are to be allowed to give an opinion, but it cannot act as a veto. Legal procedure is reduced to a minimum.

Divorce by mutual consent can only be demanded after three years of marriage. During two years after the request has been made a couple desiring such a divorce must appear three times before a Magistrate, who will draw up a statement of their wish to dissolve the marriage without the ordinary legal proceedings. The parents must arrange the questions of alimony and the custody of the children before the first appearance.

MEMORINEE IN COLLISION.

Her Passengers, Bound for Boston, Transferred to the St. Louis.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamship *Memorinee*, for Boston from Liverpool, came into collision in the Channel with a French steamship and put into Southampton to-day for repairs. Her passengers have been transferred to the American liner *St. Louis*, which sails for New York to-day.

The *Memorinee* is a four masted screw steamer, built in Glasgow in 1897. She is 475 feet long, has a 31 foot beam and 21 feet deep. She is equipped with three cylinder triple expansion engines and water ballast tanks.

Annual
Clearance Sale
Prior to Stock Taking
Commencing Monday, Feb. 11th
We will place on sale a large assortment of desirable articles in
**Sterling Silver
Silver Mounted Glass
High Grade Silver Plate
Canes, Umbrellas, Etc.**
Greatly Reduced in Price.
An unusual opportunity to purchase useful and ornamental articles for the home or personal use.
As the sale is positively limited in time, and the articles limited in quantity, the advantage of early selection is obvious.

Reed & Barton Co.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Fifth Ave., Cor. 32d St.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Alleviates the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Unexcelled for Cleansing the Finger Nails.
Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE
At Grocers and Druggists, 25c. per Large Bottle.
SCRUBB & CO. LTD., 20, DORSET STREET, NEW YORK.

ENGLISH MURDERS ANALYZED.

MEN IN THE PRIME OF VIGOR COMMIT MOST OF THEM.

Women, Especially Wives, the Commonest Victims—Men Are Oftenest Killed by Manlaughter—Drink Has No Special Relation to Homicide—Executed Ions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A remarkable analysis of the crime of murder for the last twenty years by Sir John Macdonnell, Master of the Supreme Court, is the principal feature of the criminal statistics of England and Wales for 1905, which was issued yesterday. The number of people sentenced to death for murder from 1886 to 1905 was 488 males and 64 females. In the last decade the actual number of cases in which execution followed the death sentence is shown in the following table:

Year.	Sentenced.	Executed.
1904.....	52	17
1903.....	28	16
1902.....	40	27
1901.....	23	22
1900.....	25	15
1899.....	20	11
1898.....	29	15
1897.....	27	18
1896.....	14	8
1895.....	33	20

Sir John writes: "The first fact to be noted is that murder, as might be expected, is a crime of men. Murder means murder by men in a great majority of cases. Out of 533 sentenced to death since 1886, 488 were men. The figures are more remarkable because as regards women they include cases of child murder, to which they are, of course, more prone than men. The proportion of persons executed to those sentenced is also much higher in men.

The next noticeable point, which is rarely mentioned, is that a great majority of the persons murdered are women. They are as three to one. Murder means to a very great extent the murdering of women by men. It is a curious fact, on the other hand, that the number of men killed by manslaughter exceeds women by two to one."

A great majority of the murders are committed by persons between the ages of 21 and 40, that is, during the period of greatest physical vigor. This fact is illustrated by the following table showing the age of persons convicted of murder from 1886 to 1905:

Age.	No.
12 to 18.....	1
19 to 20.....	16
21 to 30.....	150
31 to 40.....	141
41 to 50.....	81
51 to 60.....	51
Above 60.....	31

"A further notable point in regard to murders committed by men is the very large proportion of murders of wives. Out of a total of 488 murders for which men were sentenced to death in the twenty years under consideration, no fewer than 124, or about 1 in 4, were murders of wives by their husbands. Most of the men convicted of murder belonged, like the women, to the laboring classes.

"The principal causes or motives for murders during this period were: Jealousy, and intrigues, 92; drink, 90; quarrels or rage, 68; revenge, 77; robbery, 50; extreme poverty, 35; illegal operations, 12, and for insurance money, 3. Saturday is a favorite day for murder, 208 cases having been ascertained to have taken place on that day. Between 10 o'clock and midnight is the favorite time for the commission of the crime. The majority of the murders appear to be committed in densely populated urban districts, seaports, manufacturing towns and mining districts."

Sir John Macdonnell makes this remarkable declaration of the relation of drink to crime:

"Drunkenness is no doubt the cause of many crimes and is the accompaniment of many others, but the theory of the close correspondence of crime and drunkenness must be viewed with caution."

SEEKS ABRAHAM'S TITLE DEEDS.

Sir William Ramsay Will Also Hunt for Beginnings of Aryan History.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sir William Ramsay will soon go to Asia Minor to undertake on a much greater scale than has hitherto been attempted investigations which are expected to throw much light on ancient history, especially Biblical history of the time of Abraham. Extended work is made possible by Lord Strathcona's gift of \$2,500 a year for five years.

Sir William is speaking of his expectations says he has been convinced for a long time and now thinks it will be practically demonstrated by the next great series of discoveries that Aryan history had its beginnings in Asia Minor and that the people among whom they are to be discovered were the people called the Hittites in the Bible or the children of Heth, from whom Abraham bought a piece of land to make a grave for his family. Sir William says:

"I shall not be satisfied until the document recording the sale of that piece of land is discovered. It would be a clay tablet, but would be practically imperishable, and there are thousands of these tablets recording sales of that kind."

"There is not the slightest doubt that the sale of that property was registered at the time and doubtless deposited in some Hittite temple for preservation. I cannot tell where it would be deposited, but those tablets constituted title deeds to property. Abraham of a strange land had to have proof of his purchase in a safe place, showing that he was the legal owner, and the only safe place at that time was a temple."

"Now those Hittites had an empire extending from the Egean Sea to the borders of Egypt. It included the whole of Asia Minor and Syria. Their capital was in the northern part of Asia Minor, and its modern name is Boghazkoi. We know the sites of several of their great cities in Asia Minor. The duty of the future is to dig up those cities."

"The Germans began to excavate the capital, and they have already achieved splendid results. We are now at work on several other ancient Hittite cities."

SCHOOLMISTRESS A MAN.

Death Reveals Extraordinary Disguise Maintained for Years in St. Petersburg.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Cases of women personating men and remaining undiscovered till death are not uncommon. A case of the opposite kind, which is more rare, has caused a sensation in St. Petersburg. It was the discovery that the headmistress of a girls' school who recently died was a man.

She, or he, had led a very quiet, retired life and was much esteemed by pupils and parents alike. After he somewhat sudden death the sex was discovered. In the private rooms occupied by the teacher with a variety of articles of male use, such as pipes and tobacco, there were found documents which explained the deception.

It appears that years ago the deceased was banished to Siberia for a political offense. He escaped on the way, and being able to secure a woman's passport decided to adopt the female role for good. The disguise was carried out with marvelous success for many years.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Cotton Nets at 75c the yard.
In white or cream, 45 inches wide; in wassailor figured designs, suitable for waists and gowns.

A Clearance Sale of Clocks
Mantel, table, desk and boudoir clocks of French gilt, bronze and onyx, our entire stock, at one-half the former prices.
Special at \$1.48 to \$26.50
Formerly \$2.95 to \$53.00

Harold Saks & Company Square
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Winter Coats, Suits and Dresses
AT EXTRAORDINARY PRICE REDUCTIONS

Tailor-Made Suits for Women
Formerly \$25.00 to \$148.00
At \$10.50 to \$68.00

plain tailored and fancy models of broadcloths, chevots, velveteens, silk chiffon velvets and fancy imported fabrics in black and colors.

Street Coats for Women
Formerly \$25.00 to \$95.00
At \$10.50 to \$48.00

short and full length models of black broadcloth, cheviot, velvet, velour and fancy mannish fabrics.

Evening Coats for Women
Formerly \$24.50 to \$142.00
At \$10.50 to \$75.00

of broadcloths in white and delicate colors, including imported garments.

Fur-Lined Coats for Women
Formerly \$50.00 to \$150.00
At \$29.50 to \$89.00

of broadcloth in black and colors, lined with a variety of furs, large shawl collars of contrasting furs.

Evening and Reception Dresses
Formerly \$65.00 to \$195.00
At \$39 to \$119

of silks, velvets and broadcloths together with semi-tailored afternoon dresses.

FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK

Clearance Sale of
High-Grade Shoes for Women
Regularly \$5.00 and \$6.00. At \$3.25

Button, lace and blucher models of patent leather, gun metal calf or kidskin.

\$3.50 Shoes for Women at \$2.25
patent leather, gun metal calf or kid, in all models.

Brussels Net Waists
Regularly \$9.00. At \$6.95

A new and elaborate dress model with front, back and sleeves trimmed with broad bands of imitation fillet lace and the yoke outlined with Irish medallions. Open back, short sleeves.

\$3.50 Lingerie Waists at \$2.25
Open back, short sleeve model of French batiste, with pointed yoke of German Val. lace and panel of eyelet embroidery, with lace insertions on both sides.

\$2.75 Lingerie Waists at \$1.98
Open back, short sleeve model of sheer lawn, front elaborated with panels of embroidery.

\$1.75 Silk Stockings at 95c
Pure thread silk stockings in black, white and light shades with soles, heels and toes reinforced.

\$2.50 Black Silk Stockings, \$1.95
Of pure thread silk with insteps elaborately hand-embroidered in new designs in pink, lilac and sky blue.

Black Silk Lisle Stockings at 50c
Fine lisle thread highly mercerized, with soles, heels and toes reinforced. Six pairs for \$2.75.

Black Gauze Lisle Stockings at 32c
Garter top, reinforced soles, heels and toes. Six pairs for \$1.80.

A Sale of Unmade Robes
Robes of imported net or imitation Lierre lace in white or cream; full skirt with one or two flounces.
Regularly \$19.00. At \$14.75
Regularly \$21.00. At \$15.50
Regularly \$25.00. At \$21.00

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Cotton Nets at 75c the yard.
In white or cream, 45 inches wide; in wassailor figured designs, suitable for waists and gowns.

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